

## Subpart E—Years of Service and Average Monthly Compensation

### § 226.60 General.

The years of service and average monthly compensation used in computing an employee's tier II annuity rate are based on the employee's creditable railroad service and compensation as described in parts 210 and 211 of this chapter. In computing the average monthly compensation, the compensation for each year cannot be higher than twelve times the tier II monthly maximum creditable for that year, as described in part 211 of this chapter.

### § 226.61 Use of military service.

(a) *Claim for use of military service.* An employee is deemed to have filed a claim for the use of military service and earnings as service and compensation under the Railroad Retirement Act if—

(1) The employee indicates on the annuity application or another signed statement that he or she has military service;

(2) The employee does not specifically request that the military service be credited as wages under the Social Security Act;

(3) The military service is creditable under the Railroad Retirement Act, as shown in part 212 of this chapter; and

(4) Using the military service as railroad service and compensation would be to the employee's advantage (the employee and his or her family would receive higher total benefits than if the military service were credited under the Social Security Act).

(b) *Effective date for use of military service.* Military service can be used as service and compensation under the Railroad Retirement Act starting with the date the annuity begins but no earlier than twelve months before the employee files an application or statement showing that he or she has military service.

### § 226.62 Computing average monthly compensation.

The employee's average monthly compensation is computed by first determining the employee's highest 60 months of railroad compensation (disregarding compensation in excess of

the maximum creditable tier II compensation for that year). The total of the highest 60 months is then divided by 60 to determine the average monthly compensation.

### § 226.63 Determining monthly compensation.

(a) *Based on yearly compensation.* If Board records do not show monthly compensation for a year, the monthly compensation is determined by dividing the total compensation reported for the year by the number of months of service credited to the employee for that year.

(b) *For employee with government employment and no railroad service for 60-month period before annuity begins—*(1) *General.* The compensation used in determining the average monthly compensation (AMC) is indexed for an employee who has not worked in the railroad industry for the 60-month period before the month the employee's annuity begins and whose major employment during that period was for a government agency listed in § 216.16 of this chapter. The compensation is indexed by multiplying it by the quotient obtained by dividing the average annual wage for the indexing year by the average annual wage for the year being indexed. If the month for which compensation is being indexed is before 1951, the average annual wage for 1951 is used.

(2) *Indexing year defined.* The indexing year is the second year before the year in which the annuity begins.

## Subpart F—Reduction for Workers' Compensation and Disability Benefits Under a Federal, State, or Local Law or Plan

### § 226.70 General.

For any month an employee disability annuitant is entitled to workers' compensation or a public disability benefit, the tier I benefit of the spouse or divorced spouse is reduced due to receipt of such benefits. (If both spouse and divorced spouse annuities are payable, the reduction amount is divided and applied in equal amounts to both the spouse and divorced spouse tier I benefits.) The employee tier I is reduced by the difference between the

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total reduction amount, described in § 226.71 of this part, and the reduction in the spouse and divorced spouse tier I benefits.

### § 226.71 Initial reduction.

(a) *When reduction is effective.* A reduction for other disability benefits begins with the first month the employee is receiving both a disability annuity and workers' compensation or a public disability benefit. The reduction ends with the month before the month in which the employee becomes 65 years old or with the month in which the workers compensation or public disability benefit ends.

(b) *Amount of reduction.* The reduction for other disability benefits equals the difference between—

(1) The total tier I rates of the employee, spouse, and divorced spouse, before any reductions (age, public pension, social security benefits, etc.) plus the monthly amount of the workers' compensation of public disability benefit; and

(2) The higher of—

(i) Eighty percent of the employee's average current earnings, as defined in this section; or

(ii) The total tier I rates, as described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

*Example 1:* Harold is entitled to a monthly disability annuity with a tier I component of \$507 and a monthly public disability benefit of \$410 from the state. Eighty percent of Harold's average current earnings is \$800. Because this amount is higher than Harold's tier I component, to determine the reduction for other disability benefits the Board subtracts this amount (\$800) from the total of Harold's tier I component (\$507) and public disability benefit (\$410) which results in a reduction amount of \$117 (\$917–\$800). This leaves Harold with a reduced tier I amount of \$390 (\$507–\$117).

*Example 2:* Tom is entitled to a disability annuity with a tier I component of \$560. His wife and divorced wife are both entitled to annuities with tier I components of \$280 each. Total benefits are \$1,120. Tom is receiving a monthly workers' compensation benefit of \$500 from the state. Eighty percent of Tom's average current earnings is \$820. Because the total benefit (\$1,120) is higher than Tom's average current earnings, to determine the reduction for other disability benefits the Board subtracts this amount from \$1,620 (\$1,120 plus \$500) which results in a reduction amount of \$500. This means that the

tier I of the spouse and divorced spouse annuity are each reduced by \$250.

(c) *Average current earnings, defined.* An employee's "average current earnings" is the highest of—

(1) The average monthly wage (AMW) used to compute the tier I AMW PIA. (The earnings are not indexed, even if the tier I PIA which is being paid is based on average indexed monthly earnings. See part 225 of this chapter.); or

(2) One-sixtieth of the employee's total earnings covered under either the Social Security or Railroad Retirement Acts (including earnings that exceed the maximum earnings used in computing social security benefits) for the five consecutive years after 1950 in which the employee had the highest earnings. The result, if not a multiple of \$1, is rounded to the next lower multiple of \$1; or

(3) One-twelfth of the employee's total earnings covered under either the Social Security or Railroad Retirement Acts (including earnings that exceed the maximum earnings used in computing social security benefits) for the year of highest earnings in the period which includes the year in which the employee became disabled and the five preceding years. The result, if not a multiple of \$1, is rounded to the next lower multiple of \$1.

### § 226.72 Benefits that do not cause a reduction.

The tier I is not reduced for the following types of benefits:

(a) A benefit paid under a law or plan that provided, on February 18, 1981, for reducing the benefit for entitlement to a disability insurance benefit under the Social Security Act.

(b) A Federal disability benefit based on service for other than a state or local government, if all or part of that service is covered under the Social Security Act.

(c) A disability benefit paid by the Federal government or a state or local government based on state or local employment, if all or substantially all of that employment is covered under the Social Security Act. "Substantially all" means 85 percent or more of the employment.